THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.

Office—CHRONICLE BUILDING,
456 Ninth Street West, between E and F Sts.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, *payable to the Carriers.*
Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM, and in proportion for a shorter period.
PAYMENT TO BE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
No mail subscriptions received for a shorter period than THREE MONTHS.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE. Eight lines constitute a square.

Daily Morning Chronicle.

VOL. II.—NO. 41.] WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1863. [FIVE CENTS.

THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
A Literary and Political Journal.

Office—CHRONICLE BUILDING,
456 Ninth Street West, between E and F Sts.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, and in proportion for any shorter period of not less than THREE MONTHS. Single copies, FIVE CENTS.

A fair deduction on these terms will be made to News Agents and Canvassers.

CLUBS OF TEN, to one address, FIFTEEN DOLLARS a year, in advance.

MILLINERY.

MRS. E. J. HOWELL,
434 EIGHTH STREET,
Between the Avenue and D street,
will open on TUESDAY, December 1st, a handsome assortment of French Flowers, by the box or spray, Small bunches of Flowers, suitable for party dresses, Bridal Wreaths, Feathers, Head-dresses of all kinds. Wax Fruit by the dozen.
Baskets filled with fruit.
Wreaths made to order. de2-1m*

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
FROM PARIS AND NEW YORK.

MISS SANFORD has opened an elegant assortment of Infants', Misses', and Boys' Fancy Dress Hats; Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats; Rich Evening Hats for the Opera and Theatre; Paris Dress Caps and Head-Dresses; also, French Corsets and Hoop Skirts, all of the newest Paris designs. No. 4 Market Space, next door to Perry's, Pennsylvania avenue. no14-3md

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, with innoxious vapor, by DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD, 260 Pennsylvania avenue, inventors and sole manufacturers of Anæsthetic Innoxious Vapor, (not laughing gas, nor chloroform or ether, but strictly an anæsthetic agent, entirely free from exhilarating effects, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasant sensations, and perfect insensibility to pain. de5-1m

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS, BY DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD,
260 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts., Washington; 241 King st., Alexandria.
Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.
This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.
Drs. S. & H. have also invented a white indestructive metal, with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain, and can build up a perfectly sound tooth on any side roots, and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, if desired. oc24-d&3tf

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 452 FIFTEENTH STREET,

We shall continue to furnish
UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
At par until further notice.

Persons desiring information concerning this Loan can procure at our counter, or upon application by mail, Circulars answering all questions that may arise.
[illegible]

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN JOLLIFFE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS,
Opposite the East entrance of the Treasury Building,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
Attends especially to Claims upon the United States.

WILLIAM HALSTED,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
No. 430 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Opposite WILLARD'S.
Practices in the Court of Claims, Admiralty, and Superior Courts.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED DAILY AT SHILLINGTON'S BOOK STORE.
[illegible]

[illegible]

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON.

VICE PRESIDENT.
Hamlin.........Me.........230 F street.

SENATORS.

Anthony	R. I.	Willard's Hotel.
Bayard	Del.	316 I street.
Bowden	Va.	402 Thirteenth street.
Brown	Mo.	Willard's Hotel.
Buckalew	Pa.	23 S A street.
Carlile	Va.	[illegible]
Clark	N. H.	250 F street.
Collamer	Vt.	Willard's Hotel.

[illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863

The Great Cavalry Camp.

At the mouth of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and almost opposite the arsenal, is a projecting plain, to the rear of which the land rises in a broken ridge. From this rise, which runs parallel to the Potomac, the country rolls off irregularly; on it and the adjacent slopes are to be found the tents of the great Cavalry Camp for dismounted men of the Army of the Potomac. On the plain are the principal Government corrals. The point at which the docks are constructed to accommodate the immense business done here is called Giesboro Point, after a former proprietor, Mr. Giee. The mansion near by, whose lawn ran down to the water's edge, was owned, together with the adjacent lands, by Mr. Washington Young, who sold it to the Government. His house is now the headquarters of Lieutenant E. Ball, who keeps in order the vast machinery of the corrals, the description of which we must leave to a future day.

This great cavalry camp is well worth a visit, and has never held that place in public estimation to which its exceeding usefulness entitles it. Its labors, unostentatiously performed as they have been, will, when the annals of the war come to be written, receive their just recognition. The organization had its origin in the necessities of the cavalry arm. It was found in actual service that many of the men got disabled, lost their horses and equipments, and some spot was necessary in which to collect them together and return them in trim to their ranks at the earliest moment. Accordingly in April last a camp for dismounted men was started at Dumfries under Colonel A. N. Durfie, 1st Rhode Island, who was subsequently succeeded by Colonel Gregg and Major White, the site being changed from Dumfries to Light House Point, and at a later day to its present location. The camp was put under Colonel Wyndham when assigned the command of the cavalry for the defence of Washington, at the time of the last Pennsylvania invasion. He was relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Clendenin, 8th Illinois, on the 3d of August last; there were then almost a thousand men in camp. Subsequently Major Naylor was appointed in charge, and was succeeded about the 11th of October by Colonel J. B. McIntosh, of the 3d Pennsylvania, the present able and energetic commandant. The organization of the Cavalry Bureau, in August, with General Stoneman as Chief of Cavalry, gave a new impetus to this important branch of the service, and led to the establishment of the dismounted camp on a more efficient basis. It is now divided into two departments; the camp for dismounted men, and the camp of instruction. The officers are as follows:

Colonel J. B. McIntosh, 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, commanding.

Captain L. L. Barney, 10th New York, A. A. A. G., commanding.

Captain C. T. Walker, 2d United States, commanding.

Captain A. T. Cohen, A. A. G. V., assistant instructor.

Lieutenant J. A. Goodwin, 1st Massachusetts, A. A. Q. M.

Lieutenant F. E. White, 4th New York, A. C. S.

Lieutenant F. C. Davis, 3d Pennsylvania, ordnance officer.

Dr. John Higgins, surgeon 12th Illinois, surgeon-in-chief.

Lieutenant L. B. Pratt, 1st Rhode Island, assistant inspector general.

Lieutenant J. W. Ford, 3d Pennsylvania, provost marshal.

Lieutenant F. W. Hayden, 1st Massachusetts, assistant provost marshal.

The camp for dismounted men is organized to correspond with the cavalry service of the Army of the Potomac. It consists of three divisions, which are officered at present as follows: 1st division, Major Wm. H. Fry, 16th Pennsylvania cavalry; 1st brigade, Captain John H. Struthers, 13th Pennsylvania; 2d brigade, Captain Timothy Hanley, 9th New York. 2d division, Major M. H. Beaumont, 1st New Jersey; 1st brigade, Captain Charles J. Wickersham, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry; 2d brigade, Lieutenant J. T. McKevitt, 10th New York. 3d division, Major H. W. Granger, 7th Michigan; 1st brigade, Captain John A. Byers; 2d brigade, Captain B. M. Thompson, 7th Michigan. The camp for the regular [illegible]

[illegible]

The camping grounds were formerly occupied by the reserve cavalry brigade of General Merritt. The various headquarters bore the marks of no little taste and ingenuity, on which the present tenants have greatly improved. They are shielded by evergreens, and lined with gravel-walks. Some of the camps are models of neatness. We could but be struck with that of the 2d division, where the horses are picketed in front of the tents, yet the whole area is kept up to a degree of cleanliness that would delight the soul of a careful housewife.

We learn that the new regiments, which are drilled by Colonel McIntosh in person, as well as by others of his staff, are making rapid proficiency, and will add to the lustre of an arm of the service which, though underrated at first and even sneered at, in many instances not without cause, is now doing much of the most useful and daring work of the war. It has fought its way through many a fierce contest into the hearty respect of a gallant foe, the generous admiration of its compatriots in arms, and the grateful plaudits of an observant people.

The Fair in Boston.

To the Editor of the Daily Morning Chronicle:

SIR: In your article this morning on "Great Western Sanitary Fair" you say, "Why not have grand fairs in New York, Boston, &c.?" Did you ever know Boston behind hand in any good work? This grand fair is now being held in Boston, and no fair has ever been gotten up in that city which equals it in magnitude, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. It opened on Monday night, when no sales were made, but only for the exhibition of the articles and for a concert by the great organ. The receipts were about six thousand dollars.

I beg you will give Boston the benefit of this correction, and say to other cities "go and do likewise." Yours, truly, M.

WILLARD'S, December 17, 1863.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN MALDEN.

Murder and Bank Robbery—A Daring and Atrocious Crime—Escape of the Assassin—Full Particulars of the Affair.

[From the Boston Post, Dec. 16.]

Yesterday at high noon, in the centre of the town of Malden, Mass., and on one of the principal streets, was committed one of the most daring and cold-blooded murders that has ever saddened and excited any community. At twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, Frank Converse, the son of the president of the Malden Bank, was found within that bank, just at the point of death, having been shot through the head. By whose hand the fatal bullet was aimed, or upon whose soul rests the guilt of this atrocious crime, the investigations actively made by the officers of justice have as yet been insufficient to bring to light. The facts and circumstances connected with the tragedy, so far as developed, are as follows:

E. S. Converse, Esq., brother of Hon. J. C. Converse, of this city, and Treasurer of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, is also President of the Malden Bank, in which his son Frank, not quite eighteen years old at the time of his death, has for about eight months acted as clerk. Every morning either Frank or Mr. Charles Merrill, the cashier, have been accustomed to come into Boston for the purpose of making up the balances between that bank and the Boston banks, and for this reason there is usually but one person in the bank from one o'clock until twelve. Yesterday morning Frank had intended to go to Boston, but it was finally decided that Mr. Merrill should go, and Frank was left in charge of the bank. Before going away Mr. Merrill took five thousand dollars from the vault, to be used, if required, during his absence, and left the vault locked.

The building in which the bank is located is used for no other purpose, and is a small edifice of brick, with stone pillars in front, standing on Pleasant street, near the "square," and in one of the most prominent locations in the village—houses and stores all round. Nothing peculiar was noticed during the forenoon, and at twenty-five minutes past eleven, as he states, Mr. George Bailey, stove and tinware dealer in the village, went to the bank and received from Frank Converse $171 in cash on a check which he presented.

About fifteen minutes after, not later than twenty minutes of twelve, Robert Merrill, the little son of the cashier, rushed into the grocery store of Mr. Charles Shepard, near the bank, and called for some one to go into the bank, saying that Frank "has got a fit, and there's a horrid great hole in the side of his head." Mr. Shepard at once went into the bank, and saw Frank lying on his back behind the counter, and supposing he was in a fit, attributed the blood on his face to the bursting of a boil. He called him by name, and the dying boy turned his eyes upward but could not speak. One or two more persons had now come in, and they raised him up and carried him to the door to get the fresh air, still without any suspicion of the terrible crime that had been committed. Dr. Burpee was immediately sent for, and he at once saw what had been done, but it was too late for medical aid, and in about twenty minutes death came. It was not until the arrival of the physician that the true state of the case was understood, and the surprise and consternation of that group of neighbors and friends when the announcement was made that a murder had been committed, as it were, under [illegible]

A NAVAL DISASTER.

The United States Steamer Nansemond Almost Wrecked—Bulkheads Stove—Guns and Ammunition Thrown Overboard.

[From the Baltimore American, Dec. 17.]

The United States gunboat Nansemond, Lieutenant R. H. Lamson commanding, has just arrived in our harbor in a badly disabled condition, having encountered a most terrific gale off Hatteras, from which, considering the size of the vessel and other concomitant circumstances, she had one of the most miraculous escapes from destruction that we have ever been called upon to record.

It will be remembered that the Nansemond left this port on Thursday, the 10th instant, where she had been lying some two weeks previous for repairs. On the morning of her departure she looked as neat and trim as a young bride, and her officers and crew were as gleeful and jubilant as though about to celebrate a wedding feast. She ran down to Fortress Monroe, where she reported to the Admiral. On Saturday morning she left Hampton Roads, bound for the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., there to resume blockading duty, for which she has hitherto proven herself efficient, and done much towards breaking up of the business of blockade-running at that port.

Saturday night, when off Hatteras, the wind sprang up from the southeast, and during the night increased into a perfect gale; but nothing daunted, the noble little vessel stood on her course, in hopes of weathering the Cape in safety. About four o'clock Sunday morning she was struck by a mammoth sea, about three points off the port bow, carrying away on that side her galley and bulkheads of the engine and fire-rooms, staving in her boiler hatch and lifting up her pilot-house and boiler deck some feet. The men who slept in the gangways were washed from their hammocks, and together with culinary utensils, mess chests, and *debris* of the bulkheads, were swept aft, where they were rescued, some stunned and bruised, but no one seriously injured. A scene of the wildest terror and confusion for a few moments ensued; the water was rushing into the fire room and down into the after-cabin; the imminency of her danger consisted in her fires being put out. But her officers, with the coolness and intrepidity and that readiness to meet emergencies which have always characterized them, soon restored order, and blankets and mattresses being brought into requisition, were used as a barrier to the rushing waters. As it was attempted to wear the Nansemond around, she refused to obey her helm, and for a few moments remained a motionless and inanimate mass.

This was a most critical moment, for had a sea struck her it must have assuredly swamped her; but one of the officers and men sprang forward and bent her jib, in response to which she slowly wore around and ran off before the gale, her three pumps being in constant use in order to keep her afloat. The long and weary hours till daylight were spent with anxious hopes and fearful hearts, for it seemed impossible to all that she could live through it, and no one knew what moment might be the last. When morning dawned it only served to reveal the sense of the perils and dangers that surrounded them.

The seas were running mountains high, and the little Nansemond, like a wounded bird, was fluttering and struggling to keep herself up. About nine o'clock A. M. she shipped an enormous sea just forward of her starboard beam, carrying away her bulkheads on that side. The danger was now increased two-fold, but mattresses and blankets were again brought into play, and the same means resorted to as before. But she now labored so heavily it was found necessary to throw all of her guns but one overboard, together with nearly all of her shot and shell. This appeared to put new life into her, and again she rose, responsive to the hopes of all. Through the long and tedious day the gallant little Nansemond staggered on.

Night came on, but no land nor light was to be seen. So about 10 P. M., soundings indicating that land could not be far off, her anchor was let go in seven fathoms of water. Another night of watchfulness and care supervened. When morning broke a thick fog surrounded all objects. About 9 o'clock A. M., a sail having been reported by the lookout, the ensign was hoisted Union down and minute guns fired as a signal of distress, but elicited no response. At 10 A. M. the fog began to clear away, when, to the inexpressible delight of all on board, land was discovered on her starboard bow, which proved to be Smith Island. The vessel was immediately headed for Old Point Comfort, where she arrived at 1 P. M., and as a gentleman on board, from whom we gleaned the above particulars, expressed it, it was truly a place of comfort and haven of rest to them.

The Nansemond has been ordered to this port for repairs, and will be thoroughly overhauled and refitted again for service.

A GREETING FROM RUSSIA.

Effect of the News of the Russian Reception—Telegram from the Mayor of Nicolayeff.

Mayor Opdyke, of New York, received on Thursday last, from Baron Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington, a telegram from Mayor Bookteloff, of Nicolayeff, Russia. The telegram was accompanied by the following letter:

LETTER FROM BARON STOECKL TO MAYOR OPDYKE.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in transmitting to you a telegram dated November 23d, received from the Mayor of Nicolayeff, our principal naval station on the Black Sea. Its object is a grateful acknowledgment by the citizens of Nicolayeff for the reception which their countrymen have met with in New York.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, STOECKL.

[illegible]

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

We have had an interview with a gentleman of Northern birth who, for the past sixteen years, has been a resident of Texas. He recently made his escape to Brownsville after the occupation of that place by General Banks, and thence came to this city.

Our informant left Houston, Texas, during the month of October, and wended his way towards the Rio Grande, at which point he arrived in the month of November, just before the arrival of Gen. Banks. The feeling of the people at large is strongly Union, out of the army as well as in it. All persons under fifty years of age have been placed in the army by conscription. Volunteering and enlistments have become obsolete, and nothing but the most strict military power has been able to "persuade" the people of Texas to enter the service. There are now in Western Louisiana and Texas about forty thousand troops organized and armed. A most perfect reign of terror has existed in Texas, caused by the rigid military power.

Secret organizations exist through the various counties, known as "S. S.," or Sons of the South, which, in the neighborhood of a major general, act the part of spies, and furnish the general with a list of suspected Union men, and those of Union sentiments. In remote places they undertake the additional power of execution upon their own judgment of the suspected. Several arrests of prominent citizens at Houston have been made by General Magruder, among whom were Hon. D. S. Baldwin, Dr. R. J. Peoples, Otto Zincke, Esq., and several others. On the Colorado river it was reported that some thirty-four persons had been hung, four being Americans and thirty Germans. Among this number was an old man named Grassmeyer, well-known as an old resident of Texas, and known by all Texas traders.

Texas was nearly destitute of all kinds of goods, and the people were compelled to resort to Brownsville to obtain family supplies, and so limited were the stocks of the merchants that they did but little business. In the flour and salt region of Texas Confederate money passed with so much difficulty that persons were often compelled to carry sugar and coffee for purposes of exchange.

The carrying of salt and flour by persons formerly engaged in that business has almost ceased, not only on account of the depreciation of the currency, but by reason of the impressment of teams and wagons which might be engaged in that trade. So great, indeed, was the apprehension of impressment that parties desirous of obtaining supplies, whenever practicable, sent to the commanding general for permits to go and return with their own teams with safety; which was generally granted, subject, however, to the emergency, upon stipulation that the military should have some benefit from the enterprise, particularly in the matter of salt.

These teams had often to travel some two hundred or three hundred miles, and some of those who have started upon that mission have never returned.

Galveston is nothing more now than a military post, is so declared by the commanding officer, and is now under martial law.

Houston is the general headquarters of General Magruder, and can be called but little less than a military post, except that some prominent families reside there.

The interior towns present nothing but desolation and abandonment, and the neighboring settlements, as well as the towns, are almost completely destitute of men, all being in the army or under the ground.

The greatest anxiety exists on the part of the military commanders in relation to the sentiments of their men, and an expression has arisen in the army that "this is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight," which seems to have filled the minds of their leaders with consternation.

General Magruder, in attempting to explain to his troops the unsoundness of this remark, told them that it was nothing but the language of a "demagogue," and seemed to think that the demagogues had been tampering with the men, and at the same time ordered that when they heard a man making use of such expressions to hang him up on the spot, and he would stand by them. Our informant scarcely believed that these troops would ever do any such thing. Frequent mutinies have taken place, and the officers have been set at defiance.

The men of Texas being nearly all in the field, there are scarcely a sufficient number left at home to form a resisting public opinion. The ladies of the State have recently manifested a considerable change in their views in relation to the war.

The various appeals that have been made by the military authorities to induce deserters to return to the army having failed, the army will soon learn that they, with arms in their hands, hold the power to control their own actions, instead of having them controlled by the military power, and our informant believes that it will not be long before the people in arms will manifest some very decided conduct towards those military chieftains who have so long oppressed them with the severest tyranny and despotism, and that the military officers may well take alarm at the expressions which have caused so much terror to the mind of Gen. Magruder.

The importance of the late movement of General Banks into the district of the Rio Grande can hardly be realized, except by the people of Texas, for while it at once stops the supplies of goods, and the introduction of arms and munitions of war, it at the same time prevents the export of cotton and the escape of these tyrants. It has also the effect to deprive the military leaders of the pretext so often indulged in, of impressing cotton for the Government from the hands of the planter, as well as the oppression of the tax collector, who is required by law to gather one-tenth of all the cotton produced. This will rather affect the pockets of the "chivalry," for this cotton scheme was a paying business for them. It is important in another respect, as it furnishes an asylum for oppressed citizens to flee for [illegible]

[illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

MENDACITY OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Divines tell us, that truth is but another name for God, whom revelation represents as the fountain of truth, in whom there is no falsehood whatsoever. Upon truth rests all human knowledge. To truth man is indebted for the daily and hourly preservation of his life, and for a perpetual guide to all his actions. Without truth the affairs of the world could not exist, no more than could the planetary system be held together, if any of the great physical laws of the universe were suspended or repealed. If it is of importance in the common and daily intercourse of life, it is of even more indispensable necessity in the larger and vaster concerns of the world, whose order falsehood has ever a direct and powerful tendency to disturb, and introduce into them every gradation and variety of mischief.

No more conclusive proof could we require that the great Southern rebellion is both a monstrous folly and a gigantic swindle and iniquity than is furnished by the recent message of its accredited head, Jefferson Davis. Falsehood in ordinary men is contemptible, but when a high public functionary, or one *claiming* to be, in an *official* document, is guilty of it, then it is an exhibition of depravity all the more melancholy. We hold that it would be difficult to compress a greater number of falsehoods within the same compass as the redoubtable J. D. has contrived to crowd into his so-called message. He has not, like ordinary falsifiers, contented himself with simple embellishment, or artful coloring, or slight and cunning prevarication, preserving enough of truth for outward decency and inward tranquillity, but he has proceeded to such an excelling height of mendacity as to stand before the world a shameless and brazen-faced falsifier. If one should essay to reckon up, or down, all the positive misstatements of fact contained in his message to the rebel Congress, the inventory would demand an array of figures which only Pike himself could furnish. We propose to glance at only a few, selected from the vast array at random.

The rebel chief charges upon the *North* the inauguration of the war. This he has the hardihood to do, in the very face of the firing on Fort Sumter, and the scraping of lint and casting of cannon at the South prior to Mr. Lincoln's election. The North began the war! Fie! fie! Mr. J. D., to falsify history so flagrantly. Does not all the world know that the slaveholders of the South were prepared to bring on this war at least twenty years ago, and that the North engaged in it only after it had been brought to the very door of the National capital, and then in the sheerest *self-defence?*

He denies any inhumanity practiced by his bogus Government at Richmond towards Union prisoners, and alleges that they receive the same rations dealt out to their own soldiers. This in the face of the *skeleton* forms sent by the car-load from Libby prison and Belle Island! Where sight begins, faith ends. Against such overwhelming proof, what is the denial of Davis worth?

He charges similar atrocities upon our Government, towards the prisoners in our hands, and is flatly contradicted by their universal sleekness and fatness! By what law of the physical economy could it be possible for rebels to grow *fat* on a given quantity of food, and loyalists to *die* from inanition? It admits of no denial, that the stalwart men of the North naturally possess powers of endurance far superior to those enjoyed by men born in tropical and semi-tropical climes. The difference in the relative condition of the prisoners is hence to be traced to the fact, that rebel prisoners are fed abundantly, and Union prisoners either scantily or *not at all.*

He charges upon our military commanders, that they have *forced* the slaves into our lines, when the fact is notorious that the bondmen escape from their rebel masters whenever they have the opportunity, and come to us with canticles of joy.

He imputes the misery and neglect of the "unfortunate" negroes to us, when the fact is that the masters themselves, on the approach of the dreaded "Yankees," take to their heels and abandon the very people by whom they have had all their wealth to be cared for by us as best we can. The sympathy of J. D. for the bondmen is new-born. His tears on their behalf are of the crocodile sort, and not likely to deceive.

He boasts of the forbearance of his rabble horde, during the invasion of Pennsylvania, as affording a marked contrast to "Yankee barbarity," and more than intimates that to their superior refinement we owe it that Chambersburg, Carlisle, York, and Gettysburg were not given over to the torch of the incendiary. But had he never heard that we had long before held Alexandria, Winchester, Martinsburg, Norfolk, Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans, and other prominent Southern towns and cities, and that in not one of them was one stone thrown from another? Besides, the course of Lee's army in Pennsylvania, we all know, was superinduced by the merest *strategy*, with which Christian charity had nothing whatever in common. The rebel chieftains confessed in the public streets that they were thus forbearing purposely to lull the North into fancied security, but, that when they obtained a secure foothold, then they would "make the Yankees howl" by setting fire to the four corners of Philadelphia.

He abuses, without stint, our own brave and accomplished Butler, who was quite gentleman enough to suit his taste when he voted for *him* as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. But he utters not an unkind word of Quantrell, whose hands are reeking-red with the blood of the defenceless citizens of Lawrence; nor any in reprobation of the *bloodhounds*, sent forth against loyal Unionists, and his own fugitive conscripts.

He alleges, as a reason why the North is prosecuting this war, that we have been moved thereto by base envy, on account of the loss of our fruitful sources of prosperity. Why not specify? Where is the loss? Is the grass growing in our streets? Are the spindle and the loom silent? Has the clatter of our factories ceased? Has the high price of cotton written "Ichabod" on our Northern door-posts? Are the watering places a howling desert waste? Was it a source of prosperity to us to have four hundred millions of dollars sunk, as in the bottom of the sea, by Southern wholesale repudiation?

He boasts of the unity of the South, but is silent as the grave as to the methods by which it has been wrought—says not a word concerning the military terrorism that has crushed the Union sentiment under its iron heel. But is the slaveholding South a *unit?* Let the defection of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and West Virginia answer—not to speak of the glorious uprising of thousands of loyalists in East Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas.

But why pursue the subject? Safely might we challenge the entire domain of fancy to furnish such a budget of drafts upon the public credulity as Jefferson Davis has contrived to bring together in this message. Tradition has it, that a noted individual, named Thomas Pepper, because he had attained to such a "bad eminence" as a falsifier, was forcibly ejected from the place of torment. If we believed in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, we might conclude that Tom had "turned up" at Richmond, and was, even now, occupying the highest official place in the so-called "Confederate States of America."

An anecdote may here seem to have propriety. A merchant advertised for a clerk, and among the applicants was a comparative stranger. The merchant inquired his reputation of one who knew him. The answer he gave was: "Unfortunately, the young man has one very bad habit. He is so given to lying that one cannot believe more than about *one-half* he says." "He won't suit," was the *naive* reply of the merchant; "for I would be always puzzled to know *which half* to believe." The proportion of truth in the message of the rebel chief is far smaller. It serves as a fair specimen, too, of the *means* by which this infamous rebellion was begun and is being prosecuted.

MR. SEWARD'S FORTHCOMING STATE PAPERS.

As we recall the absorbing interest of the last volumes of the correspondence between the American Secretary of State and the foreign ministers of other nations, and also between that statesman and our own diplomatic and consular representatives at the courts and seaports of distant and friendly Powers, we can easily anticipate that the volumes now in press, and shortly to be laid before Congress, will be much more valuable and instructive in proportion as they will contain the record of transactions and achievements far more exciting and decisive than those so deliberately and so graphically discussed in the State papers sent to the two sessions of the last preceding Congress of the United States. The American minister for foreign affairs may be called the great journalist, or, better still, annalist, of everything which transpires in the other departments of the Government, civil and military. He interchanges opinions and information with his immediate subordinates in the diplomatic and consular service. He tells them, for their guidance, what has been done by the Executive and his servants, and frequently what it is intended to do; and they detail to him every item of intelligence they can gather, which, simplified by their own observation and experience, serves in turn to facilitate his own immediate work, as well as the work of his brother ministers. While, for the time being, this epistolary intercourse is confidential, there is a wholesome practice of laying before the representatives of the people, in both Houses of Congress, an annual copy of this correspondence, excepting only such portions as must be withheld for prudential and precautionary purposes.

John Bright, in his recent speech at Rochdale, England, pronounced the American Government "the strongest in the world;" and we believe the new volumes of Secretary Seward's correspondence will be adding another and stronger reason in confirmation of this extraordinary declaration of the great British Liberal. Not only will they show, as we believe they will prove, that we are at peace with all other nations, but they will establish the fact that the principles and the practices of the present Administration of the Government have been healthfully felt in both continents. Without claiming that we have secured advantages over any Government, Mr. Seward's third volume, giving accounts of our operations by land and sea, and in return receiving the written reflections of those who have observed the effect of these operations, will successfully establish the fact that the war with slavery for the maintenance of free institutions on these shores has immeasurably strengthened us in Europe, and has given us added power to assert our claims to the respect of other nations, and, in more than one case, to interpose our example and counsel to adjust serious distant international troubles. It cannot, therefore, be out of place to anticipate that the course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration has paralyzed Southern treason in England, and that the profound and fearless action of our judiciary, in every case between the two Governments, has awakened the admiration and received the endorsement, however reluctant, of the heads of the English bench.

Nor have we been less successful in France. In Great Britain the common people and the Liberals in Parliament, and the independent writers in the press, have driven back the tide that set against us in the beginning of the war. So in France Louis Napoleon finds himself checkmated, probably not by the onward march of American doctrines, but unquestionably by those continental and Mexican complications which warn him to attend to his own affairs and leave us to manage ours. The Czar of all the Russias need scarcely be cited as our friend, when he sends a squadron into our waters, which, when considered in reference to the strength of his ships-of-the-line, the prudence and skill of their commanders, and the almost Oriental magnificence of their entertainments, come in the midst of our national strife as if to show that the strong arm of their master has been extended over a waste of land and sea to grasp that of the genius of American freedom. Even Spain sends kindly greeting, not the less kind now that a bold Gallic adventurer has plucked away from her grasp the grand empire conquered by Cortez in the days when Spain was the most resistless of naval powers on the globe. The Germanic organizations, whether ultra, liberal, or monarchists, have no reason for enmity with us; and all Italy finds in the attempts which are making to disintegrate her only a new argument for perpetual unity among its long divided children. There is not a South American system, republic or monarchy, as we believe Mr. Seward's papers will show, in which the American Government is not among the first and most favored. Lacerated, betrayed, and divided Mexico turns to us in the midst of her agonies, and hopes for some such recovery to carry her armies to victory which seems to be in command of ours, and hence, catching inspiration, as well from our trials as from the principles of our Government, she is at last making headway against France, and may reënact in her Sierras and in her valleys those scenes which the Spanish ancestors of a part of her people began on the Peninsula against Napoleon and his fierce battalions.

Last, not least, of all, we think it will be found that Mr. Seward, by his wise and cautious statesmanship, has managed to put his country forward as a beneficent arbitrator between the suspicious authorities of Japan and those who have been converted into their enemies. Everywhere these dispatches, supposing that they are consistent with the volumes they succeed, will tell the tale that American principles, American magnanimity, and American victory, by land and sea, and the downfall of slavery under the strong hand of freedom, in this strife, have made such an impression as no nation—certainly no nation of our age—has ever produced upon the record of time. If we did not believe it was God's providence that this war should soon close, and if every human and every selfish desire did not plead for such a consummation, we might be disposed to hope that it might go on for unnumbered years, inasmuch as every hour adds to our strength, to our reputation, and to our moral, military, and political influence in other lands.

THE Standing and Joint Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives will be found on our fourth page this morning.

ATTEMPTING TO BURN BRIDGES.—John ... Frank Markle, of the John Hennessy, and Wm. Dever, of the Rolling Wave, were arrested by Acting Master Nickerson, commanding the gunboat Adolph Hugel, for robbing and attempting to burn the bridges to Government service near Piney Point. The vessels were brought up to Alexandria, and the accused were committed to the Old Capitol.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Camp Life—A Season of Inactivity—Applications for Furloughs—Their Evil and Good Effects—No Change in the Front—Lee's Headquarters still at Orange Court House—The Ladies—Their Demeanor—Weather Unsettled.

(Special Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.)

CULPEPER, December 16, 1863.

The soldiers' melancholy days have come when inactivity prevails, and the hero in battle sighs for something to do, or sits listlessly in the eddying smoke of his camp-fire, dreaming lazily of his far-off home. Old letters from his charmer are produced and perused in a deep silence, only broken by his furnace-like sigh. [illegible]

[illegible]

... "Show pity, Lord; O Lord, forgive,
Let a repenting rebel live." ...

R. H. McBRIDE.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

REBEL RAID ON THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

Bridges Over Pope's Run Destroyed.

EXECUTIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, December 18.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, Rosser's brigade of Stuart's rebel cavalry came upon the Orange and Alexandria railroad from the south, near Sangster's Station, and destroyed two bridges over Pope's Run; from thence they went northwest, and have probably reached the Blue Ridge before this. No trains have since arrived here from Washington.

The following executions took place to-day: Privates William H. Davoe, 5th New York volunteers; John Fague, 4th Vermont volunteers; John McMann, 11th regular infantry; Winslow N. Allen, 7th New York volunteers; George E. Blowers, 2d Vermont volunteers.

The executions took place in the respective divisions to which they belonged.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

LONGSTREET STILL IN TENNESSEE.

THE FIGHT AT BLAIR'S STATION.

Quartermaster's Stores Captured by the Rebels.

UNION CITIZENS SAID TO BE LEAVING KNOXVILLE.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Longstreet's Immense Losses in his Late Retreat.

FORTY CARLOADS OF AMMUNITION DESTROYED.

CUMBERLAND GAP, December 18.—A portion of Longstreet's army made a descent from Rogersville on Monday, and engaged the advance of our forces near Blair's Station. The fighting continued at intervals. It is since reported that the rebels captured twenty-two loads of quartermaster's stores. Willcox's forces have fallen back to Tazewell and are fortifying. A later dispatch of same date says the Union citizens were leaving Knoxville, and going in the direction of Big Creek Gap. Fighting was in progress at Blair's Cross Roads.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Chattanooga which says, during the march of our troops from Chattanooga against Longstreet, at Knoxville, Granger's corps got in advance of Longstreet's ammunition train, while Howard's corps was in the rear. There being no escape for the train, forty car-loads of ammunition and two locomotives were run into the river. A portion of the force sent to Knoxville has returned to Chattanooga. The situation at Chattanooga is unchanged. The army will soon be in winter quarters.

THE CHESAPEAKE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HER RECAPTURE.

NO RESISTANCE MADE BY THE CREW.

They Escape into the Woods.

NEW HALIFAX, December 17.—The movements of the Chesapeake since her first appearance at Shoeburne have been narrowly watched by the United States officials and the American citizens of the Province. Her whereabouts was daily known, but the absence of gunboats caused the delay in her capture. Tuesday the Ella and Anna, Lieutenant Commanding Nickels, arrived for coals, and was immediately supplied at Cunard's wharf. She received information of the pirate, and at half-past 11 P. M., steamed for her, arriving at the place named at 8 P. M., but the Chesapeake had left at 4 P. M. Wednesday, thereby evading her pursuers. The Ella and Anna immediately turned back and steamed for Lunenburg for orders, arriving in the evening. In the meantime the officials occurring information of the pirate being at Sambro, notified Lieutenant Nickels, who immediately steamed for her. He determined to take her, and at eight o'clock on Thursday accomplished it. The crew offered no resistance, but at sight of their pursuers immediately fled into the woods, leaving a suspiciously prepared breakfast. The Chesapeake was immediately taken in tow, and Lieutenant Nickels started for an American port.

The Dacotah soon came up, and ordered Lieutenant Nickels and his prize into Halifax for the sanction of the act by the Government, where the three vessels arrived at 1 P. M. Three of the original crew were captured. The others were shipped in Nova Scotia. The Niagara left Pubnico this morning, bound East.

MEXICO.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE RECAPTURE OF PUEBLA BY THE MEXICANS.

Great Mortality among the French at Tampico.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 10th inst., has arrived here. She has a hundred thousand dollars in specie. The papers contain no news. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at New Orleans in honor of Grant's victory.

Another Dispatch.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 9th has information of the recapture of Puebla by Juarez's forces, and that Comonfort was advancing against the French.

The French in Tampico are in a state of siege, and have there lost eight hundred men from yellow fever.

LIBBY PRISON.

ESCAPE OF TWO UNION OFFICERS.

Their Arrival in Baltimore.

A NARRATIVE OF THEIR EXPERIENCE.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—Two Union prisoners, Captain N. T. Anderson, of the 51st Indiana, and Lieutenant J. T. Skelton, 17th Iowa, who escaped from Libby Prison, a week ago, reached here this morning by the Fortress Monroe boat. They travelled night and day through the woods down the Peninsula, directing their course by means of a small pocket compass. They represent that whilst the supplies furnished by the rebel Government were of very poor quality and very meagre, still it was the best they had to give. Apart from this, the conduct of the rebel officers and guards had been generally kind, though there may have been individual cases of harsh and perhaps cruel treatment.

So far, however, as their own experience goes, they feel it due to say that there has been much exaggeration. They do not believe that the men recently sent from the North were most timely, and doubtless there would have been more intense suffering but for such relief.

The condition of our prisoners on Belle Island, these officers say, is far worse than those in Libby Prison. At least 1,500 of our poor fellows there are without shelter of any kind, and most of the tents are so worn and threadbare as to afford but little protection.

Thus they are exposed to the cold winds and wet sand, and must suffer intensely, apart from the scarcity of provisions.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Great Suffering among Men and Stock—The Cold Winter—Roads Blockaded with Snow.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 18.—Accounts from the plains represent great suffering among men and stock in consequence of a snow storm. No hay or grass could be had. The stock were dying off by hundreds. Many literally known to be lost by the intense cold, as over one hundred teams have been sent out. Much anxiety is felt for their safety. Fourteen inches of snow has fallen here, and much of it having drifted, all the roads were blockaded. No mails were received here for three days.

Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,660,000 in five-twenties to-day. The sales for the week will probably exceed $6,000,000.

Death of Rev. Dr. May.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Rev. Jas. May, D. D., professor in the divinity school in this city, died this morning, after a short illness.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

More Shells Thrown into the City.

GREAT DAMAGE PROBABLY DONE.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE HARBOR WASHING AWAY.

NAVY EXPECTED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The following has been received from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American*:

CHARLESTON, December 13.—General Gillmore again shelled Charleston on Thursday night, throwing a number of shells into different parts of the city, and it is believed doing much damage. All the rebel batteries opened fire, and a heavy bombardment ensued for several hours. The storm is washing away the rebel obstructions. Yesterday a large number of heavy timbers, bolted together with iron, came down with the tide. They were secured, and towed into shore by our tugs. The amount of timber was so large that it is believed the obstructions must be seriously damaged. There is no other news of importance.

Another Dispatch.

NEW YORK, December 18.—By the arrival of the Arago it is stated that a recent heavy gale swept away nearly all the rebel obstructions, and their remnants line the shore. The entrance to the harbor is now believed to be clear, and it is supposed our navy will take due advantage of the fact.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

English Money Market Depressed—Rate of Interest Raised—Sale of the Clyde Rams to Russia—A Ram Launched at Hull, with Steam up—She puts to Sea—Supposed to be for the Rebels—Apprehended Complications between the United States and France—Reported Resignation of the Duke of Newcastle—Lord Clarendon to Succeed him—Names of the Three War Steamers lately sold, as is Suspected, to the Rebels—One of them a Twenty-six-gun Screw Frigate—The Holstein Question.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 2d, Queenstown on the 3d, arrived this forenoon.

Cotton has declined 1 to 2d. The sales for four days were 12,500 bales. The market closed very dull. On Tuesday flour was steady and wheat firm. The holders ask higher rates. Corn was firmer, and 6d higher.

On Thursday breadstuffs were quiet and steady. Provisions closed dull, and tending downwards.

The Bank of England advanced the rate of interest on Wednesday to seven and Thursday to eight per cent., causing much depression in funds.

The Vanderbilt was at Port Louis Mauritius, October 5th.

It is reported that the two rams on the Clyde have been sold to Russia.

The steamer Bolivia, twenty-six days from New York for London, was being insured at thirty guineas premium.

It is reported and undoubted that a ram was lately launched at Hull with steam up, and put to sea with sundry Southern looking gentlemen.

It is reported that there is danger of complications between France and America, owing to California and Sonora supplying the Mexicans with arms.

There is a doubtful rumor of the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle's secretaryship of the colonies, on account of ill health, and Lord Clarendon has succeeded him.

Sir John Lawrence has been appointed Governor General of India vice Elgin.

It is rumored that Abdel Kader is dead.

The three war steamers recently sold by the British Admiralty, in addition to the Victor, alias Rappahannock, were the Phœnix, Cyclops, and Amphion. The latter was a twenty-six-gun screw frigate. It was feared they were intended for the rebels.

Austria and Russia have agreed to abide by the treaty of 1852, as regards the crown of Denmark.

Great Britain will advise Denmark to make concessions, and thereby remove the danger of hostilities.

Denmark will regard the entrance of the Federal troops into Holstein as a declaration of war.

The Federal Diet, however, have not yet determined to carry out coercive measures.

The Danish Government will ask for the extraordinary credit of fifteen million rix dollars.

GREAT STORM IN ENGLAND.

The Coast Strewn with Wrecks—Other Matters of Interest.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool on the 5th, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

She brings the following additional intelligence:

The great storm of the 3d proved most disastrous to England, both on sea and land. The damage to property was most extensive. The coasts were strewn with wrecks. At Holyhead fifty-four human bodies floated into the harbor, and many more were seen coming in.

The pressure of the wind at Liverpool was greater than it has been for years. There were many collisions and disasters in the Mersey. The American ship Weston Merritt was among those damaged by the collision, but not seriously. The ship Francesca was completely wrecked on the Great Burbo bank; the crew were saved. The De Witt Clinton was totally wrecked off Formby; the crew were saved. The Mary Russell, from Liverpool to Bath, was towed back dismasted.

A letter in the *Daily News* says it is understood that the new rebel privateer Rappahannock is still believed to be at Calais. She is very fast, and it charges that it was well understood at Sheerness what she was intended for.

The Pope of Rome received a deputation from the Confederates, who presented a letter from Jeff. Davis. It is believed the reception had no official character, and that the letter was merely complimentary.

The great meeting at Preston passed resolutions in favor of continued neutrality.

France.

M. Fould's financial statement shows that the accumulated deficits now reach nine hundred and seventy-two million francs. The Mexican expenses at the end of the year will reach 316,000,000 francs.

Three ships are fitting out to blockade the west coast of Mexico as far as Acapulco.

The position of the Danish-German question is unchanged.

England and Russia are making movements for a pacific adjustment.

Latest per the Australasian.

[By telegraph to Queenstown.]

LONDON, December 4.—The British Crown lawyers have pronounced the decree of condemnation of the British bark Springbok by the New York District Court as illegal and vexatious, and Lord Lyons was instructed to remonstrate.

The *Globe* newspaper contains strong comments on the Springbok's condemnation. The Government organ is the owner of the Springbok.

New Enrolment Law.

Senator Wilson yesterday reported back the bill, amendatory of the Enrolment Act, adding a new clause abolishing the $300 commutation feature of the present law. It includes in the enrolment "any persons arriving at the age of twenty years." Any one who has not been in the service two years and honorably discharged. It exempts a person who may attain his forty-fifth birth day between the enrolment and the draft, but abolishes the exemption of felons; and exempts those in cases where relatives are "solely dependent upon their labor for support," unless actually supported by their labor.

Mr. Dixon offered an amendment which he intends to offer to the new bill relative to enrolling and calling out the National forces, in effect to exempt all persons recognized as clergymen by the ecclesiastical authority of their denomination.

Mr. Hendricks will propose an amendment, making two classes of enrolled persons, as in the existing law; the second class not being liable to be called out till the first is exhausted.

In the amendment of the pay and bounty bill, as reported by Mr. Wilson yesterday, bounties are confined to those enlisting prior to the 5th of January, 1864, and after that date no bounty to substitutes, and none to enlisted or drafted men, except the bounty of one hundred dollars now allowed.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of the 27th November, 1863, has the following in its leading editorial upon Lieutenant General Longstreet and his Knoxville and Suffolk campaigns, which are pronounced as parallel failures. The liberal admissions by the rebel press at the time and now respecting the Suffolk operations, are highly creditable to the command of Major General Peck, and ought to satisfy those who sought to underrate that campaign:

"Perhaps the result might have been different if Longstreet and his corps of the Virginia army had been in line. His operations in East Tennessee afford little compensation for the reverse at Chattanooga, nor have the late bare and scanty news from that quarter sustained the high hope which the public justly based on the first intelligence brought forward by General Bragg. His telegram declared that Longstreet's cavalry had pursued the enemy into Knoxville; that the infantry was 'close up' and it was natural to suppose that the next news would be that of Knoxville's recapture. But the next news from Longstreet contained a mention of entrenching, which suggested disagreeable reminiscences of Suffolk. Since then, little or nothing has been heard from Longstreet, unless we are to receive the 'unofficial' story of the telegraph this morning to be trustworthy. Of that it may be so! His pressure on Burnside has, undoubtedly, quickened Grant's attack on Bragg; while the absence of his whole corps from the Confederate line at the time of Sherman's arrival in the Federal host has given the enemy a great opportunity. It was during the parallel campaign of Longstreet against Suffolk that Hooker made his coup on Chancellorsville; but he found there Jackson, while Grant had to do with Bragg alone."

DINNER TO SPEAKER COLFAX.—This evening the representatives of the press in this city will give a dinner to Speaker Colfax at Willard's Hotel. Mr. Colfax is the first editor who has ever been elected to the position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the dinner is given in honor of that fact, as well as the talent of the gentleman occupying that post.

IMPROVEMENT.—The new dock just below the Seventh-street wharf is rapidly approaching completion. It is to be used by the Gov... [illegible]

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1863.

Senate.

MR. FOOT IN THE CHAIR.

The Vice President being absent, Mr. Foot, on motion of Mr. HALE, took the chair.

PERSONAL.

Mr. GRIMES asked to be excused from service as a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. There were several reasons for making this request; but he would state his reasons, besides, on two other committees, and that was chairman of the District of Columbia. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HALE, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, [illegible]

Mr. FOSTER suggested that the question before the Senate be postponed till Tuesday; and this was agreed to.

MILITARY COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Bounty Bill, with several amendments, and also a bill amendatory of the Enrolment Act. [illegible]

Mr. DIXON offered an amendment to exempt clergymen.

Mr. HENDRICKS also offered an amendment.

The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

MR. SUMNER'S OATH OR AFFIRMATION RESOLUTION.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. SUMNER's resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate:

"The oath or affirmation prescribed by act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed by every Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties." [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SAULSBURY said his colleague, Mr. BAYARD, was the only person to be affected by the rule proposed. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. TRUMBULL did not know that another decision upon this subject would be any more satisfactory than the one already made. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SAULSBURY said there was no satisfactory reason why the investigation should not be made. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. TRUMBULL replied, that if the Senate adopt the rule of the Senator of Massachusetts, the question will be decided that all Senators shall take the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the interests of the country would not suffer by having this question looked into. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. JOHNSON understood Mr. SUMNER's rule to prescribe the oath. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. COLLAMER said the proposed rule gave a practical construction to the statute. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. TRUMBULL then argued to show that the law is applicable to Senators and Representatives. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SUMNER said the question is, whether the rule proposed should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. CLARK said that if the committee should make a report, the same subject would have to be gone over anew. [illegible]

Mr. BAYARD remarked that the ordinary course was to refer grave questions, although Senators might assume that matters were very clear. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. McDOUGALL said he could see no reason why the Senate should refuse to refer. [illegible]

Mr. POWELL said that the Senator from Massachusetts had indicated that every Senator had made an oath. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SUMNER suggested that the judgment of its members should be left to the Senate. [illegible]

Mr. POWELL, resuming, [illegible]

Mr. SAULSBURY explained that he desired the rule referred to the committee. [illegible]

Mr. POWELL thought the Senator from Massachusetts was in hot haste to pass the resolution. [illegible]

Mr. TEN EYCK said he earnestly good could result in reference. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. POWELL differed from his friend from New Jersey. He did not think the question was mooted in the committee that the law embraced Senators.

Mr. SUMNER said this discussion had shown there was little occasion for reference. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN, referring to the law, read the terms of it.

Mr. SUMNER resumed his argument, saying at the commencement of the existence of this body it was decided, by four against eleven—a very small majority—that Senators were not liable to be impeached by an associate branch of the Legislature. [illegible]

The Senate was at that time small, and this decision should not be followed as a precedent. [illegible]

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate go into an executive session.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the Senator would not insist upon his motion, as it was now only half past two o'clock.

Mr. DOOLITTLE remarked if the subject were referred it would be reported back, and there would be a repetition of the debate. He preferred that the discussion should be continued until they reached a vote.

The question was taken on Mr. SAULSBURY's motion to refer, and decided in the negative—yeas 15, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS.

Buckalew	Harding	Nesmith	
Collamer	Harris	Powell	
Cowan	Henderson	Saulsbury	
Davis	Hendricks	Sherman	
Foot	McDougall	Wright—15	

NAYS.

Anthony	Hale	Pomeroy	
Brown	Harlan	Ramsey	
Clark	Hicks	Sumner	
Conness	Howe	Ten Eyck	
Dixon	Howard	Trumbull	
Doolittle	Lane, Ind.	Van Winkle	
Fessenden	Lane, Kansas	Wilkey	
Foster	Morgan	Wilson, Mass.—26	
Grimes	Morrill		

Mr. FESSENDEN explained he voted against the reference because the subject had been considered in the Judiciary Committee before the law was passed. He, therefore, thought it was entirely unnecessary. It was certainly a question of interest to the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. BAYARD,) and the Senator's colleague, (Mr. SAULSBURY,) the former desired to be heard upon the subject. He would second the courtesy.

Mr. SUMNER said that no Senator ought not to adjourn over for any holiday until the question shall be decided. There should be a decision upon it at an early day.

Mr. DAVIS, in briefly replying to the remarks of the Senator, said that, although the subject had been heretofore considered by the Senate, there were members here who had not yet had an opportunity to discuss it. The question should be fully considered.

Pending the debate, the Senate went into an executive session, and, after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

FORD'S THEATRE—Tenth street, above E.—Mr. Hackett as Falstaff.

GROVER'S THEATRE—Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Lady Camilla's Husband." "Margaret Dalton."

The magnificent romantic drama of "Lady Camilla's Husband" was a fine success at this popular and elegant theatre last night. It is to be played again this afternoon at the cheap matinee prices, and to-night, the last time positively. [illegible]

CANTERBURY HALL—Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"La Mula Senorita." "The Youth who never saw a Woman." Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES—Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish." Singing, Dancing, &c.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—Seventh street.—"Swiss Bell Ringers."

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LECTURE.—The famous author and traveller, Bayard Taylor, addressed a thronged house last night at Willard's Hall, making the third lecture of the course.

The lecturer opened with a graceful description of fixing the truth of contemporaneous history as [illegible]

[illegible]

LECTURE ON THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.—The first lecture on the "Fall of the Roman Empire," by Mr. Lord, was delivered last evening at the Smithsonian Institute. The large lecture room was filled by an attentive and fashionable audience. [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following deaths of soldiers have been reported at the office of Captain Harris since the 14th instant:

Tuesday.—James H. Moore, sergeant 6th Pennsylvania cavalry; David Rapp, company K, 7th Indiana; Wm. Blankensopp, company C, 1st Virginia artillery; Andrew W. Davidson, company D, 17th New York; Ernst Meyer, company K, 72d N. Y.; Michael Dougherty, company M, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; [illegible] Love, hospital nurse, 2d Md.; Benjamin Gates, company B, 14th New Hampshire; Samuel D. Fulsor, 2d Md.; Burrows Parkslow, company C, 2d battalion L. C.; John Miller, company B, 1st D. C. cavalry; John B. Cooley, company A, 1st N. Y. cavalry; Jonathan Pontius, company L, 15th Pennsylvania cavalry.

Wednesday.—Unknown soldier, supposed to be private, 8th New York artillery; Jonathan Bashom, company I, 10th New York artillery; and J. Purill, company I, 10th New York cavalry; Elijah E. T. Grant, corporal company I, 7th Maryland; Ransom M. Neill, company I, 64th New York; Franklin Douglass, company D, 10th Vermont; Martin R. Bowen, P. M. clerk; John Ford, teamster Q. M. Department.

Thursday.—John Goodrich, 66th Ohio, Q. M. D.; George Alsobwalchar, Q. M. D.; John Harton, company A, 2d Pennsylvania artillery; Elisha Ripley, company L, 11th Maine; John W. Tinkham, company I, 24th Michigan; Benjamin Evans, company B, 1st battalion I. C.; John Taylor, boatman, Q. M. D.; Garrett Holmes, private 2d battalion I. C.; John McNeill, captain company D, 66th New York; Samuel Peck, company L, 2d Pa. artillery.

Friday.—John Shaker, teamster, Q. M. D.; Green Hall, company A, 2d United States cavalry; Charles Ives, company I, 16th Vermont; William Doolittle, company O, 10th New York cavalry. Edward Goodenough, company F, 12th N. Y.; Stephen T. Bennett, company M, 10th New York artillery; Marcus Dahlberg, company F, 12th Massachusetts; Charles Edward Coltath, company I, 39th Mass.; Peter S. Batman, company A, 53d New York; John Golden, company A, 26th Michigan.

FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.—This regiment is one of the oldest in the United States service, having been organized at Wheeling, West Virginia, in August, 1861. It entered the field with sixteen hundred and thirty-two men, and now they number over five hundred. This regiment has been engaged in forty-three battles and skirmishes. At Gettysburg, where the regiment led the advance of the charge upon the enemy's infantry, a great number of its officers were missing. This regiment will reënlist as veterans as soon as they arrive at New Creek, West Virginia, their present point of destination. Major Charles E. Capehart is in command of the regiment.

ARREST OF THE EX-MAYOR OF WASHINGTON.—On Thursday afternoon, Walter Lenox, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Washington, was arrested by a Government detective, in a dwelling house in the eastern section of the city of Baltimore. He was taken before the military authorities, and underwent a brief examination, which resulted in his still being held in custody. He is charged with having gone South just after the war commenced, and that he had secretly returned a short time since from Richmond. Mr. Lenox served one term as Mayor of Washington, and was for a number of years a prominent citizen of Baltimore.

THE PRESIDENT attended Bayard Taylor's lecture last night, and his entrance was greeted with loud applause. The Russian Ambassador, several of the legation, and some officers of the fleet were also present.

SENT TO FORREST HALL.—William J. ... a private of Co. C, 1st Virginia cavalry, was yesterday sent in from Mine Creek, Va., and ... [illegible]

THE DRAFT.—We continue the list of exempts from the draft to-day, as follows:

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

John T. Essex, James F. Moore, Charles Knoles, S. M. Hilton, Patrick Allen, John Shea, Benjamin Mac, James Coleman, James Halfron, George W. Brant, Henry J. Peters, Randolph Burke, Michael Duffy, John W. Davis, Francis McDermott, E. B. Warring, George Frazier, Martin Hoffman, Max Harburger, Charles Guggenback, S. B. Blanchard, Stephen Green, Michael Cluna, Frederick Newrath, Silas Holmes, John Ball, Adam Engereicht, James Waters, James Dobson, Samuel Marlow, Dorbin Marlow, William Devine, H. G. Richmond, Daniel Quaid, Geo. Fearson, Wm. Moran, Wm. C. O'Meara, Samuel Taylor, Dennis Hawkins, Daniel Samuel, John Crowley, John Newmayer, William M. New, John J. Ellis, George T. Dacosta, John Sweeney, Thomas Larkins, J. I. Miller, John Blake, John W. Ray, M. Knoll, Hoffman Ludwig, S. Davis, Charles Donaldson, C. Lewis, F. G. Rohn, W. Walters, Wash Dougherty, Henry M. Linden, C. E. Vernon, Douglass Gordon, Anthony Garrett, Theodore Ross, Henry P. Bateman, John A. Hamilton, William H. Bell, Thomas Herliby, Patrick Shea, Pat. Welch, John O. Donnell, Charles E. Aulick, Joachim Felyer, James W. Somers, Charles Grandler, J. F. Parker, Alfred Horton, Levin McDonough, Moses Cohen, William Moore, James McFarlen, Ethan P. Vance.

ALIENAGE.

John Bersier, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Martin, Wm. Breman, Jno. Bashee, John Mahoney, Wm. Buckley, Patrick McGrath, Wm. Joyce, —— McMongle, Jno. Carrigan, Patrick Hynes, Jno. Collins, James Claney, Wm. O. Grady, Michael Curtain, Wm. Chambers, Henry Brinklaken, Timothy Shea, Jerry Sullivan, Edw. Dwyer, John Maloney, Henry Stauss, Michael Sullivan, Thomas Green, Henry Wagner, Peter Young, Henry Buckholtz, L. Strasburg, P. Cahill, P. Haley, E. Leaky, T. Faloy, Patrick Fitzgerald, John Hayne, Michael Collins, Thomas Havesty, Joseph Boyd, John Sullivan, James Sweeny, Adam Berzank, Frank Reel, Mose Rice, Henry Hoffman, John Florey, William Hildebrand, Thomas Lally, P. A. Connell, David Fenton, Michael Harregan, Patrick Reynold, Michael Nolan, John Johnson, James Rickey, George Warner, Daniel Haugh, W. Dreyer, C. J. T. Eggers, C. Machols, Bumbard Berranger, William Lynch, Julius Lowenthal, Augustus Zeh, John Symes, Louis Windholy, Louis Emrich, William H. Mehr, Martin Neissen, Isaac Steinim.

OVER AGE.

Thomas Sparks, John O'Brien, Patrick Rider, Dennis Mack, Jonathan O. Miller, John Kidwell, Stephen Smith, Richard Doherty, Eli Biddle, Robert White, James H. Thomas, James A. McCathran, Joseph Ratcliffe, Isaac Clark, John B. Ward, Thomas Kennedy, Charles Slugh, Charles Davis, Griffin Burk, Dyer Shelly, Wm. Pearson, Wm. Pearson, Kirby House; Henry Brooks, John Thomas, George Yelhman, Jacob Leonhard, Fred. Oetrser, George Wellock, Richard Tompkins, Geo. Moore, Henry Hyson, John McCollum, John Dyer, Jefferson Gordon, Jefferson Gordon, F street; Stephen Owens, Patrick Dunn, James Miner, Peter Surly, Daniel Rollins, Samuel Johnson, Wm. Bailey, George Winter, Sigfried Kerpe, James H. Stone, Henry Wilson, Wm. B. Brown, John Sweeney, John C. Smith.

TRANSFERRED TO SECOND CLASS.

Mathew Myers, Patrick Caldwell, John Andrew Johnson.

ERRONEOUSLY ENROLLED.

James Minnewor, Isaac J. Minnewor, John F. Everly, R. M. Stevens, G. W. Stun, Francis E. Grant, Alfred Green, Charles Bergham, Charles King, John J. Bards, W. Phelpitt, Patrick O'Hare, George W. Bengesson.

UNDER AGE.

Chas. Henry Lernos, Jno. White, —— Eichengreen, Jno. D. Fisher, Albert Roberts, Abner T. Leach, R. G. Tyson.

UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE.

Chas. Chase, Henry Baker, Thos. Chase, Jacob Beverly, Jno. Hall, R. W. Gorley, Patrick Carney, Jas. S. Scott, W. E. Gardner, W. Lewis, E. Delaney, J. J. May, W. S. Bryant, G. C. F. McGugu, Jas. Foley, Wm. F. Danils, T. J. Duvall, Albert Hall, Peter E. Little, Geo. Raun, Blackburn White, Jno. Schackelford.

NON-RESIDENT.

George Deborn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alfred Tuttle, certificate of enrolment in Second district; Isaac Gluck, certificate of enrolment in Third district, Pa.; George B. Heywood, certificate of enrolment in Third district, New Hampshire; Samuel Starkweather, certificate of enrolment in Eighteenth district, Ohio.

EXEMPTIONS.—At the Provost Marshal's office hundreds of persons applying for exemption from the draft are collected daily, the majority of whom, after waiting frequently as long as three hours at a time, discover that the complaints upon which they seek exemption are not among those included in the list to which the present examination has reference. Alienage, unsuitableness of age, non-residence, erroneous enrolment, and physical disability, are the specific causes which entitle one to exemption at this time. In the case of physical disability, the ailment must be of so marked a character as to leave no doubt in the examining surgeon's mind that the case is one entitled to the benefits of the act. After the draft takes place, then the party conscripted will be offered an opportunity of claiming exemption on other grounds than those specified above, and an examination at length can be had at that time.

THE EJECTMENT CASE.—The parties in the case of John B. Adams against Chauncey How and wife, and A. H. Brown, have been informed that the decision of the justices in the case was that Mrs. How be dismissed, and that Chauncey How and A. H. Brown are fined $500 each. After announcing the decision, Justice Johnson stated that a writ of *certiorari* issued by Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, taking the case from the hands of the justices had been served upon them. The case will now go before the Supreme Court.

GOODS CONFISCATED.—A large quantity of goods, composed principally of liquor for officers in the field, belonging to a sutler, was yesterday confiscated by the Provost Marshal. It appears that [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOARDING.

AUCTION SALES.

WANTS.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

LOST AND FOUND.

NEW BOOKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICIAL.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Daily Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

TO MY CHILDREN.

Darlings, I am weary pining;
Shadows fall across my way;
I can hardly see the lining
Of the cloud—the silver lining,
Turning darkness into day.

I am weary of the sighing,
Moaning, wailing through the air;
Breaking hearts in anguish crying
For the lost ones—for the dying;
Sobbing anguish of despair.

I am weary of the fighting:
Brothers red with brothers' gore,
Only that the wrong we're righting—
Truth and Honor's battle fighting—
I would draw my sword no more.

I am pining, dearest, pining,
For your kisses on my cheek;
For your dear arms round me twining;
For your soft eyes on me shining;
For your loved words—darlings, speak!

Tell me, in your earnest prattle
Of the olive branch and dove;
Call me from the cannon's rattle;
Take my thoughts away from battle;
Fold me in your dearest love.

Darlings, I am weary pining;
Shadows fall across my way;
I can hardly see the lining
Of the cloud—the silver lining,
Turning darkness into day.

GOOD AND BETTER.

Good to be one of the angel choir,
With never a shadow of shame or sin;
No bitter remembrance of earthly guilt
To mar the untroubled peace within.
Better to be a human soul,
Won by the love of Christ to heaven;
Casting the crown and striking the harp,
And singing the song of the much-forgiven.
—*Gail Hamilton.*

TRIFLES.

The massive gates of circumstance
Are turned upon the smallest hinge,
And thus some seeming pettiest chance
Oft gives our life its after tinge.

The trifles of our daily lives,
The common things scarce worth recall,
Whereof the visible trace survives,
These are the mainsprings, after all.

Ladies' Winter Fashions in New York.

Our lady friends will studiously peruse the following fashion article from the New York *News:*

The Beatrice cloak for December is of rich black velvet, shawl shape in the back, and cloak front, ornamented with guipure lace insertion, and an elegant guipure flounce. The Moscovite is very graceful, and not very extravagant. The fullness lies in large plaits. A large pelerine forms the sleeve, figures in large squares in front. It is composed of two pieces, which are joined in the back; the seams are ornamented with insertion. One model is made of velvet beaver, of a very dark brown. The tassel and insertion are black.

In the stores there are many fine styles. One velvet circular is brought out in admirable taste and excellence for service and comfort. It has a neatly quilted, black marceline lining. Around the neck is a fulled and rich guipure lace of over two inches in width. The arm-holes are finished with the same fulled guipure; handsome crotchet buttons, of very large size, wrought with bugles and finished with rich pendants, come as far down as the bottom of the waist in front. One such button is at the top and bottom of the arm-hole, gathered down the ends of the fallen lace.

One of less cost, but equally charming in style, is of very heavy black silk, in a long loose sack form. It has elbowed, half loose sleeves and pockets. The bugle trimming is elegant. It is like separate branches of foliage laid on at intervals each side of the front, the whole length of the sack. The cuffs and the pockets are ornamented with the same sprigs or leaves as the body, except that they are graduated in size. There is no collar, but the same graceful bugle trimming is around the neck. This sack has a quilted black silk lining.

Another model is of black broad-cloth, which is decidedly a winter garment. It has a collar, and is without lining. The shoulders and the back and the cuffs are decorated with the bugle trimming. On the two side seams at the bottom of the skirt the bugle trimming is in beautiful forms, but much larger than on the upper parts. It extends about half a yard up the seam.

A long circular of grave velvet cloth, with hoods and rich chenille tassels of brown and white, is very lady-like, and also suitable for any emergency or storms, as well as clear, cold weather.

A capital thing for the wear and tear of every day is the long gray circular in beaver cloth, with a falling hood. The hood lined with blue silk and finished with blue cords and tassels in excellent taste. Brown trimmings upon the gray cloth are also in much vogue.

The Basquine is considered very stylish in black cloth, but it requires a large quantity of material, and then appears to advantage only upon the finest form. This has very rich crochet trimming upon the half open sleeve and on the shoulders and back seams.

A Dancing Party in Norway.

Soon we heard a sound resembling the yells of a pig. This was a violin. It was accompanied by a noise resembling the beating of a flour mill, which, we found, proceeded from the heel of the musician, who had placed a wooden board under his left foot for the purpose of beating time with effect. He thus, as it were, played the fiddle and beat the drum at the same time. Round this musician the young men and maidens formed a ring, and began to dance. There was little talking, and that little was in an undertone. They went to work with the utmost gravity and decorum. Scarcely a laugh was heard—nothing approaching to a shout during the whole night—nevertheless, they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. I have no doubt whatever of that. The nature of their dance was somewhat incomprehensible. It seemed as if the chief object of the young men was to exhibit their agility by every species of impromptu bound and fling of which the human frame is capable, including the rather desperate feat of dashing themselves flat upon the ground. The principal care of the girls seemed to be to keep out of the way of the men, and to avoid being killed by a frantic kick, or felled by a random blow. But the desperate features in each dance did not appear at first. Every man began by seizing his partner's hand, and dragging her round the circle, ever and anon twirling her round violently with one arm, and catching her round the waist with the other, in order, as it appeared to me, to save her from an untimely end. To this treatment the fair damsels submitted, with pleased though bashful looks. But soon the men flung them off, and went at it entirely on their own account; yet they kept up a sort of revolving course round their partners, like satellites encircling their separate suns. Presently the satellites assumed some of the characteristics of the comet. They rushed about the circle in wide erratic courses; they leaped into the air, and while in that position slapped the soles of their feet with both hands. Should any one deem this an easy feat let him try it.

Then they became a little more sane, and a waltz, or something like it, was got up. It was really pretty, and some of the movements were graceful; but the wild spirit of the glens re-entered the men rather suddenly. The females were expelled from the ring altogether, and the youths braced themselves for a little really heavy work; they flung and hurled themselves about like maniacs, stood on their heads and walked on their hands—in short, became a company of acrobats, yet always kept up a sympathetic feeling for time with the music. But not a man, woman, or child there gave vent to his or her feelings in laughter! They smiled; they commented in a soft tone; they looked happy—nay, I am convinced they were happy—but they did not laugh. Once only did they give way to noisy mirth, and that was when an aspiring youth (after having made the nearest possible approach to suicide) walked round the circle on his hands and shook his feet in the air. We left them, after a time, in the full swing of a prosperous manufacture of enjoyment, and walked home, about two o'clock in the morning, by brilliant daylight.—*Good Words.*

A Strange Coincidence.

Dr. John Donne, dean of St. Paul's, whose rough but expressive satirical rhymes even Pope condescended to retouch, accompanied Sir Robert Drury, the brother of his wife, to Paris, leaving that lady in London. Having dined together, Donne remained alone in the room; in about an hour afterwards Sir Robert entered and found his friend so altered in his countenance as to excite amazement. To the anxious question what had befallen him in the interval, the divine replied, "I have seen a dreadful vision; I have seen my dear wife pass twice by me through this room, with her hair hanging about her shoulders, and a dead child in her arms." "This," said the baronet, "was merely a dream; forget it, for you are now awake." Donne answered, "I cannot be more sure that I now live, than that I have not slept since I saw you, and am as sure that at her second appearing she stopped, looked me in the face, and vanished." The poet's biographer, old Izaak Walton, informs us that a messenger was at once dispatched to Drury House, from which Drury Lane derived its name, who brought information that Mrs. Donne was very sad and sick in bed, after having given birth to a dead child on the same day and at the same hour that the spectral impression occurred. —*All The Year Round.*

The Misses Brown or the Miss Browns.

Which of these two is right—the Misses Brown, or the Miss Browns? For the former it may be said, that Brown is the name of the whole species, and that the young ladies, being individuals of that species, are Misses; for the latter, that each of the young ladies being Miss Brown, the whole taken together, or any two or more, are Miss Browns. So that either way is justifiable. Usage is all but universal in favor of the latter in conversation. We say we met the Miss Browns, not the Misses Brown. But we can hardly justify this, our colloquial practice, if we bring in Mrs. Brown, and the Miss Browns. For, by enumerating thus first the individual, and then the species, we bind ourselves to the former way of spelling. The sentence, as I have last given it, is inaccurate; because it really says that we met Mrs. and the Miss Browns; *i. e.*, one Mrs. and one celebrated Miss, rejoicing in the name of, not Brown, but Browns. If we had wished to keep to the ordinary colloquial usage in this case also, we ought to have said that we met Mrs. Brown and the Miss Browns.—*Good Words.*

A Second Ulysses.

An old man of very acute physiognomy, answering to the name of Jacob Wilmot, was brought before the police court. His clothes looked as if they might have been bought second-handed in his youthful prime, for they had suffered more from the rubs of the world than the proprietor himself.

"What business?"

"None; I am a traveller."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far from wrong. Travellers and vagabonds are about the same thing. The difference is that the latter travel without money, the former without brains."

"Where have you travelled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure, and very much to laugh at."

"Humph! what do you commend?"

"A handsome woman who will stay at home; an eloquent preacher that will preach short sermons; a good writer that will not write too much; and a fool that has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man who marries a girl for her fine clothing; a youth who studies law or medicine while he has the use of his hands; and the people who elect a drunkard to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"I laugh at a man who expects his position to command that respect which his personal qualities and qualifications do not merit."

He was dismissed.

Traveling some years ago in a stage coach, (it was ere the advent of the railways,) there was in our company a poor, pale, eccentric-looking man, who spoke rarely, and then in a way quite his own. As we stopped to water the horses the driver became offended at something, and was shockingly profane. Our friend bore it a moment in silence, and then stretching his long neck out of the window, he said in a tone of authority, "Driver, please to skip all the hard words." The effect upon the driver was electrical. He could not have stopped quicker had he been smitten by a thunderbolt from the sky.

A printer named Winn, who died at Rochester, Eng., recently, was heard to mutter to himself a few moments before his death: "I am on my last stickful; I am coming to a paragraph, and I suppose I'll have to wait for old Death to put in a period."

Politeness goes a good ways. Henry Ward Beecher says, "an impudent clerk can do as much injury to his store as the neglect of the proprietor to advertise his goods." Two undoubted and significant facts which every one interested will please bear in mind.